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## A Lesson to Parents.

I had been married fifteen years. Three beautiful daughters enlivened the domestic heart, the youngest of whom was in her eighth year. A more happy and contented household was nowhere to be found. My wife was amiable, intelligent, and contented. We were not wealthy, but Providence had preserved us from want; and we had learned that "contentment without wealth, is better than wealth without contentment."

It was my custom, when returning home at night, to drop into one of the many shops that are constantly open in the business streets of the metropolis, and purchase some trifling dainties, to present to the mother and children. I need not say how delighted the little ones were at this slight expression of parental consideration. On one occasion I had purchased some remarkable fine apples. After the repeat, half a dozen were left untouched, and my thrifty companion forthwith removed them to the place of deposit, where it was her custom to preserve the remains of our knick-knacks. A day or two after, when I had seated myself at the table to dine, she said to me, smilingly:

"So, father has found the way to my safety-box, has he?"  
I was at a loss to understand the meaning, and desired her to explain.  
"Have you not been in my drawer?"  
"What drawer?"  
"The upper drawer in the chamber bureau. Did you not take therefrom the largest of the pippins I had put away for the girls?"

"No—I did not!"  
I was at a loss to see an apple since the evening I purchased them.  
A slight cloud passed over the countenance of my wife. She was troubled. The loss of the apple was in itself nothing; but we had carefully instructed our children not to appropriate to their use, any article whatever of family consumption, without permission; and as permission, when the dearest of kind benevolence, had never been denied them, she was loth to suspect any one of them of the offence. We had a servant girl in the family, but as she was supposed to know nothing of the apples, my wife hesitated to charge it upon her. She at length broke the silence by saying—

"We must examine the affair. I can hardly think one of the children would so act. If we find them guilty, we must reprove them. Will you please look into it?"  
The girls were separately called into my presence; the eldest first.

"Eliza, did you take from your mother's drawer, an apple?"  
"No sir."  
"It must have been taken by the servant, call her to me," I said, addressing my wife.

"No! how came you to take from the drawer of your mistress, without permission the largest of the apples she had placed there?"  
"What apples?"  
"Did you take no apple from the drawer of your mistress?"  
"No sir."

Now, it was evident that falsehood existed somewhere. Could it be that one of my children had told me a lie? The thought harassed me. I was not able to attend to business. I went to the store—but soon returned angry. Meanwhile the servant girl communicated to her mistress that she had seen our youngest go into the garret with a large apple, the morning before. On examination, the core and several pieces of rind was found upon the floor. I again called Mary to me, and said to her affectionately—

"Mary, my daughter, did you go into the garret yesterday?"  
"Yes sir."  
"Did you go there with an apple?"  
"Did you notice anything on the floor?"  
"No sir!"

I was unwilling to believe my sweet child capable of telling me a falsehood; but appearances were against her. The fault lay between her and the servant, and while I was desirous to acquit my child, I did not wish to accuse unjustly the negro. I therefore took Mary into a room alone. I spoke to her of the enormity of lying—of the necessity of telling the truth—of the severe punishment I should be compelled to inflict upon her, if she did not confess the whole to me, and with tears in my eyes urged her to say that she had done it, if indeed she had. Gradually, I became convinced of her guilt; and now I felt determined she should confess it. My threatenings were not without effect. After weeping and protesting her innocence, and weeping and protesting again, my threatenings seemed to alarm her, and falling upon her knees she said—"Father, I did take the apple."

Never shall I forget that moment. My child confessed that she was a liar, in my presence! Suppressing my emotion, I retired; and Mary rising from her position ran to her mother, and in a proxy of grief cried out—

"Mother, I did not take the apple. But father has made me confess that I did." Here was a new aspect of affairs. Lie multiplied upon lie! Could it be possible! My dear Mary, who had never been known to deceive us—so affectionate—so gentle—so truthful in all the past—could it be possible that she was a confirmed liar? Necessity was stronger than the tenderness of her father. I chastised her for the first time in my life—severely chastised her! It almost broke her heart—and I may add, it broke mine also.

Yet Mary was innocent! After events proved that the negro was the thief. She had conjured up the story of the garret, knowing that Mary would not deny having been there, and to make the circumstance story against her, had drawn apple rinds from the floor. I never think of the event without tears. But it has taught me a useful lesson, and that it is never to threaten a child into a lie, when it may be telling the truth. The only lie I ever knew Mary tell me, I myself forced upon her by threatenings. It has also fixed in my mind, the determination to employ no servant in my family, when I can possibly do without.

"John how's your ma?"  
"Oh, she's stout and strong. How's yours?"  
"Peeble enough. I've got so that I can tick her now, and have every thing my own way. You don't see me going errands and doing chores about home, like you used to."

"A Lesson to Parents."—It costs annually ten millions of dollars to keep the dogs among us alive, while but six millions are spent to keep the sixteen thousand paupers in the United States—showing conclusively the people care more for their dogs than for dogs.

## Origin of the Names of the States.

Maine was so called as early as 1638, from Maine in France of which Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, was at that time proprietor.

New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth Company to Captain John Mason by patent, Nov. 7, 1630, with reference to the patent, who was Governor of Portsmouth in Hampshire, England.

Vermont was so called by the inhabitants in their declaration of independence, Jan. 14, 1778, from the French verb, green, and mount, mountain.

Massachusetts was named from a tribe of Indians in the neighborhood of Boston. This tribe is thought to have derived its name from the Blue Hills of Milton. "I have learned," says Roger Williams, "that Massachusetts was so called from the Blue Hills."

Rhode Island was so called in 1644, in reference to the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean.

Connecticut was so called from the Indian name of the principal river. New York was so called in reference to the Duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted.

Pennsylvania was so called in 1681, after William Penn.

Delaware was so called in 1703, from Delaware bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord De La Warr, who died in this bay.

Maryland was so called in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30, 1632.

Virginia was so called in 1584, after Elizabeth, the Virginia Queen of England.

Carolina was so called by the French in 1584, in honor of King Charles IX. of France.

Georgia was so called in 1671, from its principal river.

Mississippi was so called in 1680, from its western boundary. Mississippi is said to denote the whole river, that is, the river, formed by the union of many.

Louisiana was so called, in honor of Louis XIV. of France.

Tennessee was so called in 1790, from its principal river. The word Tennessee is said to signify a carved spoon.

Kentucky was so called in 1778, from its principal river.

Illinois was so called in 1609, from its principal river. The word is said to signify the river of men.

## Foreign Paper.

Since Ohio has been a State, there has never been a time when so large an amount of the paper money of other States has been in circulation among us. New Jersey, Maine, New York, Massachusetts, and in fact nearly half the States of the Union, have thousands of bills in circulation in Ohio, while our "home currency" is either given up or sent out in exchange for imported rags, by the bankers themselves. For our part we have not seen a half dozen Ohio bills in three months, since the pockets of business men every where throughout the State contain nothing but foreign paper. If this does not constitute a good omen of a general "burst," we are no judge.

Let persons be ware how they "lay by" any of "this sort of thing," as much of it is not bankable at the present, and doubtless if the truth were known, is but carried here to prevent the neighbors from being "scalded" when the "bilers" shall take a notion to "burst." The sailors cry, "look out for breakers," would not be altogether inapplicable just now.—Ohio Patriot.

## GRAND LODGE OF I. O. O. F.

This important body held its annual session at Dayton last week. The proceedings were of an interesting character, and, so far as they were made public, have been published in the Dayton papers. The annual festival at the Phillips House gave general satisfaction and reflected credit on the Order, as well as upon the landlord under whose direction it was prepared. The Grand Lodge adjourned on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, to meet the 3d Tuesday in February, 1854, in Zanesville.

The following is the list of Grand Officers elected for the ensuing year.—O. S. Journal.

John Hamilton, of Lancaster, M. W. Grand Master.

C. W. Cowan, of St. Mary's, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

Alex. B. Glenn, of Columbus, R. W. Grand Secretary.

James S. McGinnis, of Chillicothe, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

William F. Slater, of Urbana, R. W. G. Treasurer.

Charles F. Wistach, of Cincinnati, Grand Representative.

A CHILD'S LAST GIFT.—The Elmira Republican, in a chapter of incidents of Christmas Eve, mentions that a little child of Mr. Inman, an engineer on the Railroad, was given a laudanum instead of paregoric, and went to sleep to wake no more. When the child retired, its little stockings were hung up to the chimney corner, to receive the gifts of the generous givers. Santa Claus, but a greater than Santa Claus gave it more precious gift among the cherubim in Heaven.

"HALLO! I say, what did you say your medicine would cure?"  
"Oh! I'll cure everything—heat anything."  
"Ah! well, I'll take a bottle; may be it'll heal my boots; they need it had enough."

Letter from General Pierce.  
Boston, Jan. 25.—General Pierce has written a letter to the Board of Aldermen, which was read by President Seaver to the Board, in which he retracts his acceptance given some time ago, to participate in a public dinner tendered to him on his way to Washington, by the city of Boston; and says that, owing to the heavy affliction which has fallen upon him in the death of his son, it is his desire to go to Washington to take charge of his duties, as quietly and privately as possible.

About thirty miles from New York city on the line of the Harlem Railroad, Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, has a farm of 30 acres of dry swamp and mountain rocks, on which his future home is now building.

Mrs. Harris says if she should get married today, she would never have another "darter." Cause why—when boys lose their "characters" they can get them back again—girls can't. The old lady has evidently looked around.

Advice to Young Men.  
Let the business of every one alone, and attend to your own. Don't buy what you don't want. Use every hour to advantage, and study to make even leisure hours useful. Think twice before you spend a shilling—remember you have another to make for it. Buy low, sell fair, and take care of the profit. Book regularly, and if you find an error trace it out. Should a stroke of misfortune come upon you in trade, retreat, work harder, but never fly the track. Confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and they will disappear at last; though you should fall in the struggle, you will be honored; but shrink, and you will be despised.

## LAW OF OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 19.]

AN ACT

For opening and regulating Roads and Highways.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That all Roads and Highways, which have been, or may hereafter be, laid out and established agreeably to law, within this State, shall be opened, and kept in repair, in the manner hereinafter provided; and all county and township roads shall hereafter be laid out and established agreeably to the provisions of this act, and shall not be less than thirty, nor more than sixty feet wide, and in all cases the width of such roads shall be determined by the views of the same, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That all applications for laying out, viewing, reviewing, altering, or vacating any county road shall be by petition to the county commissioners, signed by at least twelve freeholders of the county residing in the vicinity where said road is to be laid out, viewed, reviewed, altered, or vacated; and one or more of the signers to any petition, presented as aforesaid, shall enter into bond, with sufficient security, payable to the State of Ohio, for the use of the County, conditioned that the person or persons, making such application for a view, review, alteration or vacation of any road, shall pay into the treasury of the county, the amount of all costs and expenses accruing on such view, review, alteration, or vacation in case the prayer of said petitioners shall not be granted, or when the proceedings had in pursuance thereof shall not be finally confirmed, and established, and on neglect or refusal of the persons so bound, after a liability shall have accrued to pay into the treasury according to the tenor of the bond, all costs and expenses, that shall have accrued, the Auditor of the County shall deliver such bond to the Prosecuting Attorney, whose duty it shall be to collect and pay over the same to the County Treasurer; and in all cases of contest, the Court having jurisdiction of the case shall have full power to render judgment for costs, according to justice between the parties.

Sec. 3. That all petitions for laying out, or altering any county road shall specify the place of beginning, the intermediate points, (if any), and the place of termination of said road.

Sec. 4. That previous to any petitions being presented, for a county road, or for the alteration of a county road, or for the vacation of a county road, notice thereof shall be given by advertisements, set up at the Auditor's office, and in three public places, in each township, through which any part of said road is designed to be laid out, altered or vacated, at least thirty days previous to the meeting of the Commissioners, at which the petition shall be presented; also, a notice, stating the time when such petition is to be presented, and the substance thereof, shall be published for four consecutive weeks, before the presentation of any such petition, in some newspaper, published in the county, in which may be situated the road sought to be established, altered or vacated by such petition (if there be a newspaper printed therein); and on the petition being presented, and the Commissioners having received notice as herein provided, they shall appoint three disinterested freeholders of the county as viewers, who shall also be a jury to assess and determine the compensation to be paid in money for the property sought to be appropriated, without deduction for benefits to any property of the owner; and they shall also assess and determine how much less valuable, if any, the land or premises from which such appropriation may be taken, will be rendered by the opening and construction of said road, and also a skilful surveyor to survey the same, and shall issue their order, directing said viewers and surveyor to proceed, on a day to be named in said order, to view, survey and report, and also, determine whether the public convenience requires that such road, or any part thereof shall be sixty feet in width, or whether a less width than sixty feet will as well promote the public convenience, and report the same to the Commissioners, and the Commissioners shall be satisfied that the amount so assessed and determined be just and equitable, and that the said road will, in their opinion, be of sufficient importance to the public to cause the damages, which have been assessed as aforesaid, to be paid by the county, they shall order the same to be paid to the applicant or applicants from the county treasury; but if, in their opinion, the said road is not of sufficient importance to the public to cause the same to be paid by the county, they may refuse to establish the same a public highway, unless the damages which have been assessed are paid by the petitioners. But if application, by petition, shall have been made for review or alteration, then no further proceeding shall be had thereon; and the obligor or obligors, in the bond securing the costs and expenses, shall be liable for the full amount of such costs and expenses; provided, that in all cases, where any oath or affirmation is required to be taken by any person under the provisions of this act, the same may be administered by the surveyor or by one of the viewers, or reviewers who have previously been sworn or affirmed themselves.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the viewers aforesaid, at the same time at which they are required to make their report of view, to make a separate report, in writing, stating the amount of damages, (if any), and to whom, which they have been assessed, which would accrue by the opening of said road; and they shall also file the written applications on which such assessments have been made, with the county auditor. And the commissioners shall cause the said report to be publicly read on the third day of the session at which it was received, and if no petition for review or alteration shall have been presented and received, and the commissioners shall be satisfied that the amount so assessed and determined be just and equitable, and that the said road will, in their opinion, be of sufficient importance to the public to cause the damages, which have been assessed as aforesaid, to be paid by the county, they shall order the same to be paid to the applicant or applicants from the county treasury; but if, in their opinion, the said road is not of sufficient importance to the public to cause the same to be paid by the county, they may refuse to establish the same a public highway, unless the damages which have been assessed are paid by the petitioners. But if application, by petition, shall have been made for review or alteration, then no further proceeding shall be had thereon; and the obligor or obligors, in the bond securing the costs and expenses, shall be liable for the full amount of such costs and expenses; provided, that in all cases, where any oath or affirmation is required to be taken by any person under the provisions of this act, the same may be administered by the surveyor or by one of the viewers, or reviewers who have previously been sworn or affirmed themselves.

Sec. 6. That after the viewers of any county road shall have made return in favor of the same, agreeably to the seventh section of this act, and before said return shall be recorded, and the said road established, it shall be lawful for any citizen of the county to apply to the commissioners for a review of said road, by petition, agreeably to the second section of this act, and the commissioners shall, on such petition being presented, and they being satisfied the same is just and reasonable, appoint five disinterested freeholders of the county to review said road, and issue their order to said reviewers, directing them to meet at a time to be specified in such order, or within five days thereafter; and the said petitioners for review, shall cause at least six days notice to be given to the principal petitioner for said road, of the time and place of the meeting of said reviewers; and the said reviewers shall meet, after having received the notice aforesaid, and after taking the oath or affirmation, required by the sixth section of this act, shall proceed to examine the route surveyed for said road by the former viewers, and make a report, in writing, to the commissioners, stating their opinions in favor or against the establishment of said road, or any part thereof and their reasons for the same. And if the report of the reviewers be in favor of said road, the same shall be established, recorded and opened, agreeably to the provisions of this act, and the person or persons bound for the same, shall pay into the county treasury the amount of the costs of such review; but if the report be against the establishment of such road, no further proceedings shall be had thereon before the commissioners, and the persons according to the first bond shall pay into the

public, if such road, or any part thereof shall be established and opened, or altered; and also as a jury discharge the duties required of them by the fourth section of this act. And the said viewers shall, in addition to their duties as viewers, also at the same time assess and determine the damages, sustained by any person or persons through whose premises the said road is proposed to be established. Provided, that such viewers shall not be required to assess or award damages or compensation to any person or persons, except minors, idiots or lunatics, in consequence of the opening of said road, unless the owner or owners, or their agents, having notice, as provided for in the foregoing section, of the application and proceedings by which his, her, or their property is sought to be appropriated, shall have filed a written application with said viewers, giving a description of the premises, on which, by them, damages or compensation are claimed: Provided further, that all applications for damages shall be barred, unless they be presented as provided for by this act.

Sec. 7. That the surveyor shall survey the said road under the direction of the viewers, and cause the same to be conspicuously marked throughout, noting the corners and distances, and at the end of each mile, shall cause the number of the same, and also the commencement and termination of said road or survey, to be marked on a tree, or monument erected for that purpose; he shall also make out and deliver to one of the viewers, without delay, a correct certified return of the survey of said road, and a plat of the same; and the viewers shall make and sign a report in writing, stating their opinion in favor or against the establishment or alteration of such road, or any part thereof, and set forth the reasons of the same, which report, together with the plat and survey of said road or alteration, shall be delivered to the county auditor; by one of the viewers, on or before the first day of the session of the commissioners, then next ensuing. And it shall be the duty of the commissioners, on receiving the report of the viewers aforesaid, to cause the same to be publicly read on two different days of the same meeting, and if no legal objection shall be made to them for review of said road, or any part thereof, or alteration, and they are satisfied that such road, or any part thereof, if the same be capable of division, will be of public utility, and the report of the viewers being favorable thereto, and that no damages have been claimed or assessed, they shall, on the third day of the session, cause said report, survey and plat to be recorded, and from thenceforth said road shall be considered a public highway; and the commissioners shall issue their order to the surveyor or supervisors, directing said road to be opened; but if the report of the viewers be against such proposed road or alteration, or if in the opinion of the commissioners, the same shall be unnecessary, then no further proceeding shall be had thereon; and the obligor or obligors, in the bond securing the costs and expenses, shall be liable for the full amount of such costs and expenses; provided, that in all cases, where any oath or affirmation is required to be taken by any person under the provisions of this act, the same may be administered by the surveyor or by one of the viewers, or reviewers who have previously been sworn or affirmed themselves.

Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of the viewers aforesaid, at the same time at which they are required to make their report of view, to make a separate report, in writing, stating the amount of damages, (if any), and to whom, which they have been assessed, which would accrue by the opening of said road; and they shall also file the written applications on which such assessments have been made, with the county auditor. And the commissioners shall cause the said report to be publicly read on the third day of the session at which it was received, and if no petition for review or alteration shall have been presented and received, and the commissioners shall be satisfied that the amount so assessed and determined be just and equitable, and that the said road will, in their opinion, be of sufficient importance to the public to cause the damages, which have been assessed as aforesaid, to be paid by the county, they shall order the same to be paid to the applicant or applicants from the county treasury; but if, in their opinion, the said road is not of sufficient importance to the public to cause the same to be paid by the county, they may refuse to establish the same a public highway, unless the damages which have been assessed are paid by the petitioners. But if application, by petition, shall have been made for review or alteration, then no further proceeding shall be had thereon; and the obligor or obligors, in the bond securing the costs and expenses, shall be liable for the full amount of such costs and expenses; provided, that in all cases, where any oath or affirmation is required to be taken by any person under the provisions of this act, the same may be administered by the surveyor or by one of the viewers, or reviewers who have previously been sworn or affirmed themselves.

Sec. 9. That when it shall become necessary to establish a road on a county line, the inhabitants along such line may petition the commissioners of their respective counties for a view of such road, in the manner pointed out in the preceding sections of this act, and it shall be the duty of such boards of commissioners, for each of the counties interested, to appoint two disinterested freeholders as viewers, who, or a majority of them, shall meet at the time and place named in the order of the commissioners of the oldest county interested, who shall appoint a surveyor, and the viewers and surveyor appointed as aforesaid shall also be a jury for the assessment of damages, and shall in all respects be governed by the provisions of the preceding sections of this act; and the viewers and surveyor appointed as aforesaid, shall make their report, in writing, for or against such road, to the commissioners of the counties concerned; and the said commissioners,